THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS,

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION. MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souther, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers of the weed will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. erby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—BEST HEA VY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY.
Dec. 26, 1853. W. L. POMEROY. 12—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT F Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDDAY, JANUARY 14, 1854. No. 17.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, *(Successor to Oliver & Proctor,)* Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge " "
75 Mountain Beaver " "
34 Flushing " "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,

Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.

We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

FRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C. MR. & MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON, Principals. This Institute opens on the 1st MONDAY in January. The two Departments distinct. For a Circular address E. A. CRUDUP,
Sec'y of the Board.
December 16, 1853. 9—4t.

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received. JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State.
Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

HENDERSON MALE ACADEMY, *Granville County, N. C.*—H. D. BRACY, Principal.—In offering this School to the public, the Trustees flatter themselves that they have procured the services of a gentleman pre-eminently qualified to direct it with ability. He comes well recommended as a Teacher of the highest order; a Graduate, capable of teaching a thorough course, preparatory to entering the highest Classes in the University of North Carolina, and from the experience he has acquired in teaching, he flatters himself that he will be able to give undoubted satisfaction.

There is now nearly completed in the Town of Henderson, removed from the business of the place, one of the neatest Academies in the State, which has been built by the patriotic citizens of the place, bringing also to their aid the friends of education round about, and that too at a heavy expense, and it would be suicidal in us as Trustees not to place it on the best footing.

The gentleman whose services we offer to the public is a native of Virginia, by birth and education, and therefore has feelings allied with our own; as he wishes to make this permanently his home, he would ask all who know him to aid in this great work, the education of the heart as well as the head, and when this shall be done he can have the pleasing gratification of knowing that he has performed the part of the philanthropist—the scholar.

Henderson presents one of the finest fields for the encouragement of education in the State, combining health, morality and intelligence. It has also other advantages; it is easy of access, being situated immediately on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; also at the terminus of a branch of the great Western Stage Line, affording to all who may wish to patronize the School easy access.

The Scholastic year of this Institution is divided into two Sessions of five months each. The Spring Term to commence the first Monday in January, 1854. The Fall Term will commence the first Monday in July following, and at the close of each Term there will be a public examination.

Board can be had in the Village or country, as may be desired, at usual rates.

No deduction for loss of time except in cases of protracted illness.

We would impress upon all who may wish to patronize the School the necessity of being ready to enter on duty the first of the Session.

TERMS:

Tuition for Primary Course, per Session,	$10 00
do Higher Branches of English, per Session,	12 50
do Mathematics and Languages,	15 00

For further particulars address the Secretary.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
LEWIS H. KITTLE, Sec'y.
November 19th, 1853. 3—115F.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is settled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Cricketa, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Stimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports, &c.*, begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,* }
July 30, 1853. }

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS. PERSONS ON THE Pension Roll at Fayetteville will have their business attended to promptly by making the undersigned their Agent to collect the same.

Claims for Pension and Bounty Land, for services in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and all the Indian Wars, prosecuted promptly.

Highest cash price paid for Land Warrants, for a Northern Company. JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1853 100—3m.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

Special Express Notice.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

METROPOLITAN FEMALE SEMINARY. The subscriber proposes to open, on the second Monday in January next, in the City of Raleigh, a High School for young ladies, under the above title.

For this purpose, he has purchased the property formerly owned, and employed for school purposes, by the late Rev. J. J. Finch. It is situated on Halifax street, a few hundred yards north of the Capitol, in a pleasant and desirable part of the city; sufficiently near, to enjoy all the advantages of the city, and sufficiently retired to be free from most of its annoyances.

He has also purchased an unimproved lot, in the same vicinity,—one of the most eligible and beautiful sites in the city, upon which he intends, as soon as circumstances will admit, to erect large and commodious buildings, with special reference to school purposes. Many circumstances conspire to render Raleigh a most desirable location for a female school. Its proverbial healthfulness; the objects of interest, which attach to it, as the capitol of the State; its accessibility by means of rail roads; the high character of the institutions it already contains; and its growing importance, giving promise of permanent prosperity, are all circumstances which cannot be overlooked by parents, desiring to give their daughters a polite and an accomplished education. The subscriber will be assisted in the duties of the school by Mrs. McDowell and other competent and experienced instructors; and all the facilities necessary to a first class school, will be promptly provided.

The course of instruction will be thorough; embracing all the branches usually taught in High Schools or Colleges, and diplomas will be granted to those who complete the course. Certificates of graduation will also be given in Music and other Ornamental Branches, to those who attain the requisite proficiency.

The sessions and vacations will be arranged to correspond as nearly as practicable with those of Wake Forest College, in order that parents patronizing both Institutions, may have the advantage of sending their sons and daughters together.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Primary Department,	$10
Prepatory Department,	15
Classical and Scientific Department,	25
Music on Piano and Guitar, including the use of Instrument,	25
Other Ornamental Branches at the usual prices.	
Board including washing, fuel, &c.,	60
Contingent Expenses.	1

Payable promptly at the end of each session.

No deduction for absence, after a pupil has entered, except in cases of protracted sickness. The above terms are as moderate, it is believed, as the expensiveness of living and the facilities, which will be provided, will justify. But experience has taught that Parents, who properly appreciate the education of their children, are more solicitous about the character of the *instruction* imparted, than about the price paid for it.

Hence the prime object will not be to make the school *as cheap* as possible, but to render the instruction as *efficient* as possible.

The subscriber flatters himself that the experience he has had in teaching young ladies and the satisfaction he has been enabled to give, will be a sufficient guarantee, to all who may be disposed to patronize his school, that their daughters will be properly cared for, and faithfully instructed. And as he has undertaken this enterprise at the urgent solicitation of numerous friends, and under the impression that important interests may be subserved thereby, he trusts that he shall not lack that generous sympathy and liberal support which have been accorded to him elsewhere.
A. McDOWELL.
Nov. 8th, 1853. 4—12MJ.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos' from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gœhle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

FINE FRUIT! FINE FRUIT!—TEN THOUSAND APPLE TREES of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from the earliest to the latest. TEN THOUSAND PEACH TREES of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from early in June to November. TEN THOUSAND CHERRY TREES of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from the first of May to July; also, a fine assortment of Apricots, Nectarines, Plums, Pears and Strawberry plants, for sale at the Pomological Gardens and Nurseries, at Cane Creek, Chatham county, and New Garden, Guilford county. Orders for trees should be sent in early. Catalogues will be sent to all applicants.

During my absence my brother, Owen Lindley, will deliver trees at Cane Creek, and my son, Albert G. Lindley, at New Garden. JOSHUA LINDLEY.
New Garden, Guilford county, N. C., }
The 14th of the 10th mo., 1853. } 98—3m.

30,000 Dollars Wanted.

THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER Navigation Company are desirous of borrowing THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for the purpose of completing their improvement.

According to the provisions of the amended charter, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the Company will issue coupon bonds in sums of not more than One thousand dollars, or less than Five hundred dollars—payable in the City of New York five years after date, and bearing interest payable semi-annually at the same place. Ample and undoubted security will be given.

Those wishing to loan any portion of said sum will please address the Treasurer at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by the 20th January, 1854.
HENRY A. LONDON,
Treas. C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co.

The Raleigh Star and Wilmington Commercial will please copy.

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, N. C.—The undersigned having taken charge of this long established HOTEL, situated on the North Corner of the Court House, respectfully informs the travelling public that it will be her aim to keep up to the fullest extent, the reputation which this House has heretofore sustained for its comfortable accommodations abroad. No pains or expense spared to render satisfied all who may favor her with a call. From her long experience, she is confident none will have cause to complain.

The House will, at all times, be supplied with a sufficient number of well trained and attentive servants, and the furniture kept in the best order.

THE TABLE shall constantly be supplied with the very best the market can command.

THE STAGE OFFICE for all the principal Stage Lines is kept at this Hotel. The great Northern and Southern Mail Lines arrive and depart Daily; also, the Western via Lincolnton to Asheville, Tri-weekly.

THE STABLES attached to the Hotel are large, comfortable, and attended by the very best Ostlers in the country.

Trusting that by strict attention to the wants of the public, not only to retain the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on the Hotel, but to merit an increase.
ANN BROWN.
Salisbury, Dec. 16, 1853. 10—3m.

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionnries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

POULTRY. TO THE POULTRY DEALERS, AND Planters and fanciers at the South. The Subscriber is now prepared to fill orders to any extent for any known variety of choice imported and domestic Fowls, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys, Swans and Pea and Guinea Fowls, and will sell stock by the pair, trio or lot, at very reasonable prices. Those who buy to sell again supplied on favorable terms. I will warrant all birds sold by me to be equal in all respects to any in the country. Stock can be safely sent to any part of the United States.

No charge made for cages. J. W. PLATT,
Rhinebeck, N. Y.
January 3, 1854, 14—

JUST RECEIVED AT PROCTERS.—RIBB'D Cotton Drawers.
Double-breasted Merino Under Shirts—a superior article.
20 doz. dress Shirts and Collars. I. PROCTER.
December 1, 1853. 5—

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WATER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

GIFT BOOKS FOR 1854, IN RICH AND ELEgant Bindings.—The Lily of the Valley; The Remember Me; The Gift of Friendship; The Gift of Loves Heroines of Shakespeare; The Floral Keepsake; The Golden Gift; The Leaflets of Memory; The Gems of Beauty, a Literary Gift for 1854, Edited by Miss Emily Percival.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, December 24th, 1853. 11—

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A Dividend of *Five per cent.*, on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the last six months, has this day been declared—payable at the Principal Bank, on the first MONDAY in January next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter. C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, Dec. 9th, 1853. 9—

IRA BECKWITH WOULD TENDER HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and FANCY ARTICLES, comprising in part the following:

GROCERIES.—Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Axes, Weeding-Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, Platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britania Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds

DRY GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.—Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flannels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envelopes, Steele Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flax thread, Cable cord, Corset laces, Hair-pins, Snuff-boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash.

☞ Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
Raleigh, March 27, 183. 3?—y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite

MR. DOUGLAS' NEBRASKA BILL.

We are enabled to lay before our readers to-day the report of Senator Douglas, accompanying the bill for organizing the Territory of Nebraska. Upon perusing this important document, our readers will readily comprehend why we attach so much importance to it. In upholding the policy of the present administration with such efficiency as we could command, we have been forced to vindicate the President as well as ourself against the charge of favoring free-soilism and disunionism. Our vindication of both rested upon the assumption, which we have felt fully authorized to adopt, that the policy of the administration recognises none as orthodox democrats who do not faithfully abide by the Compromise of 1850 as a final settlement of the slavery issue. Upon this ground we have gone before the country, and upon that issue we have signally triumphed. The Nebraska bill is drawn upon the same principles, and presents an opportunity for a practical vindication of the policy of the administration, which is destined to exert a prominent influence on the public mind. But so important a document will command universal attention, and needs no commendation from us. *Wash. Union.*

REPORT.

The Committee on Territories, to which was referred a bill for an act to establish the Territory of Nebraska, have given the same that serious and deliberate consideration which its great importance demands, and beg leave to report it back to the Senate, with various amendments, in the form of a substitute for the bill.

The principal amendments which your committee deem it their duty to commend to the favorable action of the Senate, in a special report, are those in which the principles established by the compromise measures of 1850, so far as they are applicable to territorial organization, are proposed to be affirmed and carried into practical operation within the limits of the new Territory.

The wisdom of those measures is attested not less by their salutary and beneficial effects in allaying sectional agitation and restoring peace and harmony to an irritated and distracted people, than by the cordial and almost universal approbation with which they have been received and sanctioned by the whole country. In the judgment of your committee, those measures were intended to have a far more comprehensive and enduring effect than the mere adjustment of the difficulties arising out of the recent acquisition of Mexican territory. They were designed to establish certain great principles, which would not only furnish adequate remedies for existing evils, but, in all time to come, avoid the perils of a similar agitation, by withdrawing the question of slavery from the halls of Congress and the political arena, and committing it to the arbitrament of those who were immediately interested in, and alone responsible for, its consequences. With the view of conforming their action to what they regard the settled policy of the government, sanctioned by the approving voice of the American people, your committee have deemed it their duty to incorporate and perpetuate in their territorial bill the principles and spirit of those measures. If any other considerations were necessary to render the propriety of this course imperative upon the committee, they may be found in the fact that the Nebraska country occupies the same relative position to the slavery question as did New Mexico and Utah when those Territories were organized. It was a disputed point whether slavery was prohibited by law in the country acquired from Mexico. On the one hand, it was contended, as a legal proposition, that slavery having been prohibited by the enactments of Mexico, according to the laws of nations, we received the country with all its local laws and domestic institutions attached to the soil, so far as they did not conflict with the constitution of the United States; and that a law, either protecting or prohibiting slavery, was not repugnant to that instrument, as was evidenced by the fact that one half of the States of the Union tolerated, while the other half prohibited, the institution of slavery. On the other hand, it was insisted that, by virtue of the constitution of the United States, every citizen had a right to remove to any territory of the Union, and carry his property with him, under the protection of law, whether that property consisted in persons or things. The difficulties arising from this diversity of opinion, were greatly aggravated by the fact that there were many persons, on both sides of the legal controversy, who were unwilling to abide the decision of the courts on the matters in dispute. Thus, among those who claimed that the Mexican laws were still in force, and, consequently, that slavery was already prohibited in those territories by valid enactment, there were many who insisted upon Congress making the matter certain by enacting another prohibition. In like manner, some of those who argued that the Mexican laws had ceased to have any binding force, and that the constitution tolerated and protected slave property in those territories, were unwilling to trust the decision of the courts upon that point, and insisted that Congress should by direct enactment remove all legal obstacles to the introduction of slaves into those territories.

Such being the character of the controversy in respect to the territory acquired from Mexico, a similar question has arisen in regard to the right to hold slaves in the proposed Ttrritory of Nebraska, when the Indian laws shall be withdrawn and the country thrown open to emigration and settlement. By the 8th section of "An act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an original footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain Territories," approved March 6, 1820, it was provided: "That in all territory ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: *Provided, always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

Under this section, as in the case of the Mexican law in New Mexico and Utah, it is a disputed point whether slavery is prohibited in the Nebraska country by *valid* enactment. The decision of this question involves the constitutional power of Congress to pass laws prescribing and regulating the domestic institutions of the various Territories of the Union. In the opinion of those eminent statesmen who hold that Congress is invested with no rightful authority to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri is null and void; while the prevailing sentiment in a large portion of the Union sustains the doctrine that the constitution of the United States give to every citizen an unalienable right to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind and description, and to hold and enjoy the same under the sanction of law. Your committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of these controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matter in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act delaratory of the true intent of the constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it ta slave property in the Territories, so your committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the 8th section of the Missouri act, or by any act delaratory of the meaning of the constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute. Your committee deem it fortunate for the peace of the country and the security of the Union that the controversy then resulted in the adoption of the compromise measures, which the two great political parties, with singular unanimity, have affirmed as a cardinal article of their faith, and proclaimed to the world as a final settlement of the controversy, and an end of the agitation. A due respect, therefore, for the avowed opinions of senators, as well as a proper sense of patriotic duty, enjoin upon your committee the propriety and necessity of a strict adherence to the principles, and even a literal adoption of the enactments, of that adjustment, in all their territorial bills, so far as the same are not locally inapplicable. Those enactments embrace, among other things less material to the matters under consideration, the following provisions:

"When admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly.

That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents.

Writs of error, and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that, in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except, also, that a writ or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decisions of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of *habeas corpus* involving the question of personal freedom; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of *habeas corpus* in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia."

To which may be added the following proposition, affirmed by the act of 1850, known as the fugitive-slave law:

That the provisions of the "Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February 12th, 1793, and the provisions of the "Act to amend and supplementary to the aforesaid act, approved September 18th, 1850, shall extend to and be in force in all the organized Territories," as well as the various States of the Union.

From these provisions it is apparent that the compromise measures of 1850 affirm and rest upon the following propositions:

First, that all questions pertaining to slavery in the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives, to be chosen by them for that purpose.

Second, that "all cases involving title to slaves" and "questions of personal freedom," are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Third, that the provisions of the constitution of the United States in respect to fugitives from service are to be carried into faithful execution in all "the organized Territories" the same as in the States.

The substitute for the bill which your committee have prepared, and which is commended to the favorable action of the Senate, proposes to carry those propositions and principles into practical operation, in the precise language of the compromise measures of 1850.

WESTERN DEMOCRACY. We are pleased to see in the Asheville News, a call for a meeting of the Buncombe democracy to appoint delegates to the Convention to be held this spring. We hope all the Western counties will hold meetings and appoint delegates *that will attend* the Convention. The time has been when the voice of the Western democracy was but a feeble cry, and scarcely heard beyond the shadows of their own mountains. That voice has been, until recently, overwhelmed by the loud shout of victorious Whiggery; but it is now swelling clearer and clearer, and mingles in harmony with the voice of the State democracy.

It is true that it is quite inconvenient for Western gentlemen to attend the Convention in Raleigh, and we would be gratified if that body would meet at this point. We believe it would be more numerously attended, and that a fuller expression of the feeling of the party would be elicited. Even the Eastern members could attend with less inconvenience than those from the extreme West. But let that body meet where it may, we trust the West will be fully represented. She owes it to herself to let her sentiments be heard, and we urge upon our friends of this section the necessity of taking such steps as will insure their representation.

The West has heretofore been the stronghold of Whiggery in this State, and the call for its "thunder" was answered for many years with peals that were deafening to democracy; but the light of truth has shone in among the mountains, and as a natural consequence Whiggery has waned and democracy flourished. What was formerly the first Congressional district of the State gave Mr. Manly a majority of about 3000 in 1848; in 1850 that majority was reduced to about 2000, and in 1852 it came down to about 1500. Thus we see half the power of Whiggery destroyed in four years, and in four more we hope to see the other half share the same fate.

The Western Democrats have every thing to encourage them. From a hopeless and despised minority they have risen to prominence and a position that commands respect and deference. Let their voice be heard in the Convention with their brethren from the East and centre, and we have no doubt that a selection will be made of a candidate for Governor, upon whom all can unite with an enthusiasm that will insure his triumphant election.

Salisbury Banner.

OUR FATHER. Often in the morning when we awaken, we hear a little childish voice saying, "come Bobby let's say our prayers," and then together both little voices offer up the most beautiful of all petitions—

"Our Father which art in Heaven."

All over the world, in castle and hall, by the prince and peasant, is that most beautiful prayer repeated—but above all, it sounds sweetest when lisped by the sunny-haired child at it's mother's knee. Mark the little bending form—the hair put softly back, the tiny white hands folded, the reverned glance bent towards hers, as though it was a Saviour in its mother's eyes.

Blessed little children! What a dreary waste, what a wide and fruitless wilderness would this world be without them! How often the toiling mother wakes almost despairing—there is no food in the house—her ceaseless labor will hardly buy bread.

As she looks upon the red sun, with sad forebodings—knows not how to procure a meal for her little ones—sweetly steal upon her senses, the murmuring of infant voices. She listens. Her very babes are looking trustingly towards heaven. They have hushed their sports, and kneeling together by their poor couch they say:

"Give us this day our daily bread."

Her soul grows strong within her; she knows God will never forsake her—and with tears she thanks Him that she ever taught them how to pray.

And are there little children who never say, "Our Father!" Are there mothers so lost to all that is holy and beautiful in heaven and on earth, that they put their babes to sleep without teaching them upon whose arm they rest? When night folds her starry curtain above them, and the moon looks down, silvering the meadows and spangling the trees, do they not tell them who in His goodness made all this beauty? and how with sweet confidence they should trust in Him?

We turn suddenly from the picture of a prayerless mother. Parents, if your children have never repeated "Our Father," at their nightly orisons, teach them now. When you are lying in your silent graves, the memory of that little sentence, "lead us not into temptation," may bear them safely through a world of danger.

SILVER. The Philadelphia Bulletin says that there is now, and has been for some time, lying in the Mint in that city, over one million of dollars in silver coin, ready to be furnished to any applicant in exchange for gold.

ANDREW JACKSON.

It is vain to deny to Jackson a title to greatness. He achieved great things, and won a succession of splendid triumphs, unequalled in the history of any man, save one, of his generation. He achieved them, not by the force of accident—but because of the power within him. It is idle to discuss the ability or the merits of a man, who, in different, and these the highest, departments of human enterprise, succeeds, not in one department, or as to one measure, but in all departments and in all things, throughout a long succession of years and of struggles, against the greatest and most various opposition. Such successes do not come by chance. But if we will not take this general conclusion, let us look to particulars. What did he accomplish? He raised himself, in a profession the least suited to his genius, of all others, at a time of life when men of real merit are only preparing themselves for local distinction, to the offices of Attorney General and of Judge, and when the scene changed from peace to war, he rose at once to the post of General, and, in a few months, won the most brilliant successes and the brightest laurels of the war, and placed himself side by side with the great captains of the world. He took his seat in the Senate of the United States; he was soon the strongest candidate before the people for President, bearing the palm from the veteran politicians and established statesmen of the country. Defeated in the house by politicians, he turned defeat into victory, and established upon it a sure and lasting ascendency. He was lifted by the strongest tide of personal popularity to the first office of his country, and held power against an opposition more powerful than ever before assailed an administration. But he did much more than this; he impressed his name and character upon the country more deeply than any man the father of his country only excepted, ever did, before or after him. He gave a fresh and awakening influence to the popular mind—taught more effectively than Jefferson, the masses their power, threw off the influence of old politicians, and started the government and the people onward in a new and more impulsive career. He opened a new era in American politics, with new measures, new ideas, and new politicians. He founded a party more perfect in its organization, more lasting in its duration than any before established—giving its own line of statesmen and its own course of policy to the country; a party from which was to rise a stronger influence upon the world and the indefinite increase of the wealth, territory and population of the republic. He consolidated the strength and energies of the government; made it formidable, feared and respected by foreign powers; insomuch that he addressed the head of the second power of Europe with the imperious tone of a rich creditor pursuing a bilking bankrupt, and forced him to settlement of a claim upon an open threat of chastisement. He found a confederacy—and left an empire. He altered the monetary system of government—struck down the Bank of the United States—raised up and sustained the State Banks, and finally blew them up as so many torpedoes; and, for a time, nearly abolished the whole credit system of a great trading people. He struck down the doctrines of States' Rights in their sanctions and substance, and in their strongholds, and with them, the flower of the disciples of that school to whom he had owed his elevation, in great part; and established national doctrines and ideas which placed the government on the basis vainly before contended for by Washington and Marshall. He subdued the Senate. He placed his rejected minister at its head; it rebuked his course. He made it draw black lines around its records; and he raised up another, if not two, presidents to rule after he had withdrawn from office; and continued after his retirement, and to the close of his life, the ruling spirit of his own party. This he did without the aid of the politicians—he needed no conduit between himself and the people. He operated *directly* upon the public mind; indeed, the most popular of his followers held his popularity on the tenure of his will and as a reflection of his chief's; desertion of him and his cause was popular ostacism. If he were powerful enough to raise up whom he chose—he was powerful enough to put down whom he chose. His name and his influence were as pervasive as the atmosphere; it fixed the selection and promotion of the cabinet minister, even of the President—and also that of the lowest official of an obscure municipality.

Mr. Calhoun was sitting upon the comfortable perch of the Vice Presidency, thinking no harm, evidently quite content with the prospect before him. It was seemingly a good time for him. His foible was not supposed to be a criminal indifference, much less an unconquerable aversion to the high posts of the public service. He was young—just reaching the meridian glory of faculties equal to the discharge of any civic duty to which he could be called; he had already won the highest distinction; and he had won it without calling into service half of the talent he possessed. Jackson was in the heyday of a popularity such as no man of his country, its father and founder only excepted, had ever held; and he was Jackson's lieutenant; and yet so unexceptionably had he borne himself, that, though identified with the administration and its early supporter, he had given no offence to the opposition; indeed he had run upon its ticket, too, for Vice President. States Rights doctrines were in the ascendant, and the executive countenance shone kindly upon them and their supporters. The long sighted politicians had began to look upon him and fawn around him as the successor; Clay was under the ban; the man of Braintree, like a greater, was on his ocean rock; Crawford was a paralytic. Who and what stood between him and Dwight's prediction, or rather the fulfilment of it? Serenely—we may imagine him—gazing through the bow-window of the Capitol, up towards that building at the other end of the avenue, and bethinking him that only a few more years, with all the accidents which might shorten that period in his favour, stood between him and the golden guerdon for which so many hearts were fevering. Jackson's angry stamp disturbed the reverie, and with that stamp the platform fell beneath him, and he dropped down a thousand feet into the political house below! Where were now the legions of friends with whom his slightest utterance was the definition of a proverb—"the condensed wisdom of a nation?"

He counted them at break of day,
But when the sun set, where were they?

Who offended Jackson was doomed. Like a mighty Nimrod, he threw his lariat from the Capitol, and throttled and broke down to death or submission the most powerful senators even at the remotest corner of the republic. Talent and genius, and learning, and eloquence, and statesmanship cordoned themselves around him in strenuous warfare; but his single arm, like Murat's on the Mount of Transfiguration, rolled back the brilliant charge and left him still unhurt—not a feather of his plume away—in possession of the heights of power.

And, finally, according to Thomas Marshall, when he was about quitting the world, he turned Presbyterian and trampled Satan under foot, the last, and, perhaps, the greatest of his victories.

It may well be doubted if the records of ancient or of modern times transmit or exhibit to us a name more distinguished for sublime and unfaltering courage than that of Andrew Jackson. He never seemed to rise to, but ever to stand level with, its loftiest exigencies. There was nothing in the shape of danger or responsibility which he feared to brave—not to meet merely, but to go in quest of—not to endure, but to defy and to master. He was chary of his fame; he loved applause; but when did he pause in the execution of a purpose to count its cost to his reputation, or when did he ever falter when the chivalry and the flower of his early and better supporters deserted his banners by battalions? If anything can appal a politician's heart or stay his hand, civil war may do it. But in the case of South Carolina, he contemplated that result, and prepared for it with the coolness and determination of a common-place business matter. He stood forth a peculiar and original man in the great attribute of conceiving and executing purposes and plans, from the very contemplation of which common-place politicians shrink in dismay.

Southern Literary Messenger.

SOWING GUANO ON THE SNOW. The propricty of top dressing the wheat crop in the spring, remains, up to this time, one of doubt. At the Agricultural Fair in Richmond the information was sought for but could not be elicited. This will be the case no longer, for we are surprised of a number of gentlemen who are about to top dress their wheat crop by sowing guano on the present covering of snow. The testimony of these gentlemen will be valuable, and we hope that all who make an experiment of the kind will be careful to keep correct notes, and furnish them hereafter to the press. *Fred. Herald.*

ENCOUNTER WITH A LIONESS.*

To those who regard the chase as a sport in the usual acceptation of the term, the adventures of Mr. Gordon Cumming, in his hunting expedition in South Africa, will occasion astonishment. His preparation of wagons, oxen, horses, attendants, his provision and ammunition, seem rather intended for a warlike invasion than an expedition affording the amusement to be anticipated from hunting. His encounters with the ferocious animals which inhabit interior Africa, remind us of the terrible conflicts between armed knights and dragons of which we read in romance. Indeed, the war of Mr. Cumming against the lions, elephants, buffalos, river horses, giraffes, and jackals, possesses no one attribute of a similar expedition against the insignificant animals of the American forests; and the very use of the terms of venerie are so far reversed that the chase consists very frequently of the flight of the terrified hunter and the pursuit of the enraged "game."

Suddenly I observed a number of vultures seated on the plain about a quarter of a mile ahead of us, and close beside them stood a huge lioness, consuming a blesbok which she had killed. She was assisted in her repast by about a dozen jackals, which were feasting along with her in the most friendly and confidential manner. Directing my followers' attention to the spot, I remarked, "I see the lion;" to which they replied, "Whar? whar? Yah! Almagtig! dat is he;" and instantly reining in their steeds and wheeling about, they pressed their heels to their horses sides, and were preparing to betake themselves to flight. I asked them what they were going to do. To which they answered, "We have not yet placed caps on our rifles." This was true; but while this short conversation was passing the lioness had observed us. Raising her full, round face, she overhauled us for a few seconds, and then set off at a smart canter toward a range of mountains some miles to the northward; the whole troop of jackals also started off in another direction; there was, therefore, no time to think of caps. The first move was to bring her to bay, and not a second was to be lost. Spurring my good and lively steed, and shouting to my men to follow, I flew across the plain, and being fortunately mounted on Colesberg, the flower of my stud, I gained upon her at every stride. This was to me a joyful moment, and I at once made up my mind that she or I must die.

The lioness having had a long start of me, we went over a considerable extent of ground before I came up with her. She was a large, full-grown beast, and the bare and level nature of the plain added to her imposing appearance. Finding that I gained upon her, she reduced her pace from a canter to a trot, carrying her tail stuck out behind her, and slewed a little to one side. I shouted loudly to her to halt, as I wished to speak with her, upon which she suddenly pulled up, and sat on her haunches like a dog, with her back toward me, not even deigning to look round. She then appeared to say to herself, "Does this fellow know who he is after?" Having thus sat for half a minute, as if involved in thought, she sprang to her feet, and, facing about, stood looking at me for a few seconds, moving her tail slowly from side to side, showing her teeth, and growling fiercely. She next made a short run forward, making a loud, rumbling noise, like thunder. This she did to intimidate me; but finding that I did not flinch an inch, nor seem to heed her hostile demonstrations, she quietly stretched out her massive arms and lay down on the grass. My Hottentots now coming up, we all three dismounted, and, drawing our rifles from their holsters, we looked to see if the powder was up in the nipple, and put on our caps. While this was doing the lioness sat up, and showed evident symptons of uneasiness. She looked first at us, and then behind her, as if to see if the coast were clear; after which she made a short run toward us, uttering deep-drawn, murderous growls. Having secured the three horses to one another by their rheins, we led them on as if we intended to pass her, in the hope of obtaining a broadside. But this she carefully avoided to expose, presenting only her full front. I had given Stofolus my Moore rifle, with orders to shoot her if she should spring upon me, but on no account to fire before me. Kleinboy was to stand ready to hand me my Purdey rifle, in case the two-grooved Dixon should not prove sufficient. My men as yet had been steady, but they were in a precious stew, their faces having assumed a ghastly paleness, and I had a painful feeling that I could place no reliance in them.

Now, then, for it; neck or nothing! She is within sixty yards of us, and she keeps advancing. We turned the horses' tails to her. I knelt on one side, and, taking steady aim at her breast, let fly. The ball cracked loudly on her tawny hide, and crippled her in the shoulder, upon which she charged with an appalling roar, and in the twinkling of an eye she was in the midst of us. At this moment Stofolus's rifle exploded in his hand, and Kleinboy, whom I had ordered to stand ready by me, danced about like a duck in a gale of wind. The lioness sprang upon Colesberg, and fearfully lacerated his ribs and haunches with her horrid teeth and claws: the worst wound was on his haunch, which exhibited a sickening, yawning gash, more than twelve inches long, almost laying bare the very bone. I was very cool and steady, and did not feel in the least degree nervous, having fortunately great confidence in my own shooting; but I must confess, when the whole affair was over, I felt that it was a very awful situation, and attended with extreme peril, as I had no friend with me on whom I could rely.

When the lioness sprang on Colesberg, I stood out from the horses, ready with my second barrel for the first chance she should give me of a clear shot. This she quickly did; for, seemingly satisfied with the revenge she had taken, she quitted Colesberg, and, slewing her tail to one side, took one step to the left. I pitched my rifle to my shoulder, and in another second the lioness was stretched on the plain a lifeless corpse. In the struggles of death she had half turned on her back, and stretched her neck and fore-arms convulsively, when she fell back to her former position; her mighty arms hung powerless by her side, her lower jaw fell, blood streamed from her mouth, and she expired. At the moment I fired my second shot, Stofolus, who hardly knew whether he was alive or dead, allowed the three horses to escape. These galloped frantically across the plain, on which he and Kleinboy instantly started after them, leaving me standing alone and unarmed within a few paces of the lioness, which they, from their anxiety to be out of the way, evidently considered quite capable of doing further mischief.

Such is ever the case with these worthies, and with nearly all the natives of South Africa. No reliance can be placed on them. They will to a certainty forsake their master in the most dastardly manner in the hour of peril, and leave him in the lurch. A stranger, however, hearing these fellows recounting their own gallant adventures, when sitting in the evening along with their comrades round a blazing fire, or under the influence of their adored "Cape Smoke" or native brandy, might fancy them to be the bravest of the brave. Having skinned the lioness and cut off her head, we placed her trophies upon Beauty and held for camp. Before we had proceeded a hundred yards from the carcass, upwards of sixty vultures, whom the lioness had often fed, were feasting on her remains.

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* From five Years of a Hunter's Life in the far Interior of South Africa, by G. Cumming, Taylor & Maury, booksellers, Pennsylvania avenue.

CUBA.—A correspondent of the New-York Times sends from Havana translations of two proclamations recently issued by the new Captain General, which have been previously mentioned. One declares the freedom of the portion of the emancipadoes found on the various prizes made prior to the year 1835. They are at liberty to serve any master they may please at wages not less than six dollars per month for each male, and four dollars per month for each female, subject to a deduction to indemnify the master for freeing him or her. The other document is a denunciation of the foreign slave trade, which closes with an authority for the introduction of free laborers, consisting of Indians, Asiatics and Spaniards.

We are gratified to learn, says the Baltimore American, that the project commenced last fall, of establishing a line of side-wheel steamers direct from Baltimore to Liverpool, which has been temporarily delayed on account of local causes, will be taken in hand on the opening of the new year, by the committee of enterprising citizens who have the matter in hand, with an energy and determination that can scarcely fail of entire success in securing the construction of a pioneer of the line.

For the Standard.

PROF. HEDRICK'S ANALYSES.

An analysis of soil furnished by Mr. L. F. Siler, of Cherokee county, N. C., by Benjamin S. Hedrick, Professor of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry, in the University of North Carolina:

Water,	9.65
Insoluble silica and alumina (sand and clay)	68.84
Soluble silica	1.27
Soluble alumina	7.72
Peroxide of iron	2.72
Oxide of Manganese	.60
Lime	.13
Potassa	.14
Soda	.04
Magnesia (a trace)	.00
Chloride of Sodium	.05
Phosphoric acid	.03
Sulphuric acid	.04
Humic acid	1.30
Other organic matter	7,08
Loss	.39
	100.00

An analysis of Marl, from Wayne county—specimen marked "Griswold's, No. 1: from the hill on the river,"—by B. S. Hedrick, Professor of Agricultural and Analytical Chemistry, in the University of N. Carolina:

Water	1.38
Insoluble silica and silicate of alumina	38.78
Soluble silica	.25
Alumina, soluble in hydrochloric acid	1.06
Oxide of iron	.20
Oxide of Manganese	.19
Carbonate of lime	51.66
Carbonate of iron	2.30
Potassa	.67
Soda	2.17
Magnesia (a trace)	.00
Phosphoric acid	.76
Sulphuric acid	.28
Chlorine	.07
Loss	.23
	100.00

MR. HOLDEN: In a late number of the "Standard" I noticed the above analyses of soil and marl which are said to have been made by Prof. Hedrick, who has lately received the appointment of Professor of Agricultural and Analytical Chemistry in the University. I have often wondered that such a Professorship has not been established there before, but I suppose that it might be said that this one instance of neglect should not be singled out from a multitude of others as a matter of astonishment, when it is recollected that our State has so justly been styled the Rip Van Winkle of the Union. Of the application of science to agriculture, I have been long convinced, not only from the strong reasoning which it carries with it, but from the many practical illustrations which I have witnessed.

Personally, I know nothing of Prof. Hedrick, but must conclude that he is a gentleman of good private character, or he would not have received the position at the hands of the Trustees which he now holds. But I do say that if the two above analyses are to be taken as criterions of his qualifications, that he is unqualified, and do not ask the public to take my word for it, but hear my reasons for making the statement. The fact of these analyses being placed before the public, would justify the conclusion that they are specimens of what the future analyses will be which may be made by the gentleman. That all experiments in the various branches of science which are made public are open to criticism, cannot be denied, and that it is the duty of every friend of science to put error to flight, come whence it may. It is with these convictions that I undertake to satisfy every unprejudiced man that the analyses alluded to are entirely incorrect, and are not calculated to advance the farming interest of the State, which I understand was the object in view when it was proposed to establish this connection with the University. By reference to the analysis of Mr. Siler's soil, it will be seen that it is not classified at all; there is, from the analysis, no telling whether it is a clay, sandy, or loamy soil. The amount taken for experiment is not as much as it should have been by three-fourths, for the reason that by having four hundred instead of one hundred grains for experiment, the smaller elements could have been reduced to the proper per cent. In estimating the elements, Alumina and Silica, (sand and clay) there is no separation made of the two, which should have been done, by which means the soil could easily have been classed. The amount of phosphoric acid is estimated to be 03, (three one hundreths of a grain,) which I contend is a smaller quantity than any means for weighing which are in existence can detect. There is also a trace of magnesia noted, and in the estimate marked nothing, what is the use of this I cannot see. In calculating the loss sustained in carrying one hundred grains of common earth through the various processes requisite for the completion of an analysis, it is here reported 36 (thirty-six one hundredths of a grain) which is a smaller quantity than it is at all reasonable would be lost. Only think of the different times that evaporation, filtration and decantation are practiced by which the soil is so often changed from one vessel to another. This ought to satisfy any one of the impossibility of its being accomplished with so little loss as is here reported. Let any farmer in our State, with perhaps few exceptions, take this analysis of the soil from the farm of Mr. Siler, and I am sure he would not know any more of what it would require for its renovation after looking at it than before, to say nothing of his knowledge of where he could get the fertilisers at such a cost as to justify their application. It seems to me about equal to a physician sitting down and writing in medical technics a prescription for a member of a farmer's family, and telling him to go to his office and get the constituents. The duty of an Agricultural Chemist in North Carolina at present, must, it seems to me, go farther than laying before our farmers a simple analysis of their soils; he must go on and tell them where they are to get the materials to supply the wanting elements, and also what will correct such as are present, and inflict an injury upon their crops. I assure the farmers of North Carolina that it requires something for a Chemist to know at present besides originating speculations and hypotheses in the Laboratory; he must have some practical experience in field experiments. I shall, for the present, not speak of the analysis of marl made from the farm of Mr. Griswold; but that it is erroneous I am prepared to prove, and will do so if occasion requires. I have, as most people in the State know, been battling in defence of agricultural science for some time past, and before I undertook to set myself up as a teacher in it, I applied myself closely for four years or more in gaining a knowledge of the theory as well as the practice of good farming; and I still cling to the position with which I first started out, to put error to flight come whence it may; so that this is my apology for troubling the pulic at this time. J. F. TOMPKINS.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR. In the year 1854 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

1. The Moon will be partially eclipsed on the 12th of May, beginning at 10h. 52m. a. m., consequently invisible to us.

2. There will be an annular eclipse of the Sun on the 26th May, visible as follows:

Beginning at 4h. 10 m.; greatest obscuration 4h. 36 m.; end, 6h. 34m., p. m.

Eclipse begins 147 degrees, 52 minutes, from vortex to the right.

Digits, eclipsed 10½ on the Northern Limb.

The line of central and annular eclipse passes through a portion of the Northern portion of the Northern part of the United States and Southern part of British America.

This will the largest eclipse visible in the United States until the year 1900, when the Sun will be to tallp eclipsed, the centre passing near Washington.

3. A partial eclipse of the Moon, will occur on the 4th of November, at 4h 11m. p. m., invisible. The Moon will rise with a light shade on its Northern limb.

4. The Sun will be totally eclipsed on the 20th of November, the middle occurring at 5h 14m., a. m., invisible. The eclipse will be central and total in the Southern part of Africa, South America, and the Southern Ocean.

DONE BROWN. The Duke of Argyle, as we gather from a Scotch paper, dresses in Brown clothes; rides in a Brown Carriage, drawn by two brown horses; and everything in his house at Inverary is brown, from the paper on the walls to the chair covers and wood scuttles. We presume, then, that his grace, being a studious man, will often be in "a brown study."

WAYNE INSTITUTE & NORMAL COLLEGE.—GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.—WM. ROBINSON, President, and Principal of the Classical Department. John Robinson, Principal of the English Department, and Professor of Mathematics.

Miss Emily Webb, Principal of the Female School.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Wm. R. Lane, Richard Washington, John A. Green, Wm. T. Dortch, J. J. Baker, Wm. H. Haughton, John T. Kennedy, Council Best, Wm. C. Bryan, and William Robinson.

The Spring Session of each year will open on the 1st Monday in January, and close on the 4th Friday in May.

The Fall term will open on the 1st Monday in July, and close on the 4th Friday in November.

The school is in a flourishing condition, and the large number of students already in attendance, fully attests the wide spread reputation of Mr. Robinson as a thorough and practical teacher, who, with competent assistants, are laboring with indefatigable zeal, for the prosperity of the Institution.

There will be an Annual Examination at the close of each Spring Term, and in order to prepare creditably for this, it is earnestly desired that students should be always present at the opening of each session.

For rates of tuition, terms of admission &c., address the Principal. JOHN A. GREEN, *Secretary.*

Goldsborough, Nov. 9, 1853. 104—tf.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers his entire *Real Estate* for sale upon which 2000 acres are cleared and well improved, with a new and commodious Dwelling House and all necessary out houses. The farm is well improved and soil productive kindly all of the products generally grown in the Eastern part of North Carolina. There are enough Turpentine Lands adjoining and attached to the farm to work from 60 to 70 active hands; 32 sets of boxes cut and ready for immediate use, and round pine enough to cut nearly or quite as much more. Two mills, well fitted up and in good order, with a new Grist and Steam Saw Mill for the convenience of the farm and Turpentine operations, and a new Vessel, all of which will be sold if application be made before 1st January next. Terms will be accommodating. A sufficient number of Waggons and Teams, and stock of every kind, with the year's provision will be furnished to the purchaser on liberal terms, if desirable. Persons wishing to make a valuable investment are requested to come and examine the premises.

The subscriber has also 125 servants, say 60 men, balance women, boys, girls and children; amongst the men are valuable coopers, carpenters and a first rate blacksmith, the most of whom can be had by the purchaser, if desirable, on liberal and accommodating terms. Come and see

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catherine Lake, Onslow Co., Nov. 8, 1853. 102—timl.

PLEASANT GROVE FEMALE INSTITUTE, Franklin County, N. C. The 8th Session of this School will commence under the charge of Miss Harriet N. Adams on the 1st Monday in January. The situation is one of the most healthy in the State, eight miles south of the White Sulphur and the Shocco Springs. The young Ladies will have every facility afforded them in the prosecution of their studies, and will be under the immediate care of Miss Adams and Mrs. Branch, both in and out of School. This Institution is of the *first order*, and those who avail themselves of its advantages will not be disappointed.

Those residing in the lower Counties, who desire health and comfort, together with a good opportunity of acquiring useful instruction, both in Literary and ornamental education, will do well to give this School a trial.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Higher English branches,	$12,00
Lower " "	10,00
Music on Piano,	12,00
Acordion,	12,00
Guitar,	12,00
Drawing and French, each,	10,00
Needle work gratis.	5,00
Board per month,	7,00

Address, WM. J. BRANCH, Louisburg, N. C.

December 3, 1853. 8—3t.

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.—WM. A. WATKINS, Principal. JOS. J. AVERITT, Associate. The next Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854, and continue five months.

TERMS:

Orthography, Reading, Writing Geography, Arithmetic and English Grammar,	$10
Higher English Branches, Mathematics, Ancient Languages,	15

No deduction unless in cases of protracted sickness. Board per month can be had at $9.

Mr. Watkins is a Teacher of several years' experience, and furnishes the highest testimonials of qualification from the Faculty of Emory & Henry College, of which he is a graduate, as well as from a number of gentlemen of high standing in the neighborhood where he has been teaching. The Trustees therefore, have every reason to regard themselves as fortunate in securing his services as Principal of this Institution.

Mr. Averitt bears with him a Diploma on the Latin Language, and several distinctions on other branches, from the University of Virginia. It is proposed to give instruction in the French and Spanish Languages to those who may desire it. JOEL KING,

Pres't of the Board of Trustees.

December 1, 1853. 1001—3w.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00

EXT

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 14, 1854.

NEBRASKA—JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Whilst the organs of abolitionism, says the Washington Union, are stultifying themselves in their effort to make an issue between the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850—both of which were violently opposed by them during the perilous scenes of 1850—we are gratified to witness the earnestness and promptness with which our democratic cotemporaries are rallying to the support of the principles proposed to be incorporated into the Nebraska bill. As a historical fact, we may remark, that in 1850 Judge Douglas proposed to adopt the Missouri compromise line, and to extend it to the Pacific; but the organs which now insist upon the inviolability of that compromise denounced his proposition as a base truckling to the slave power. That proposition failed in Congress; and now, when he proposes the Compromise of 1850 as the basis of the Nebraska bill, he is denounced by the same organs as truckling to the slave power, because he does not again bring forward the Missouri Compromise.

The Boston Post, one of the soundest Democratic journals in the Union, says:

"On the 22d a bill was introduced into the House to organize the Territory of Nebraska. This measure comes up under interesting aspects. By the Missouri Compromise, slavery was to be prohibited in all territory north of 36 degrees, 30, but it says nothing about slavery south of that line; and hence States south of that line might establish it or not, as the people might determine. When the territory which was south of this line was acquired from New Mexico, the clause known as the Wilmot proviso was attempted to be applied to it. This was put forth as the basis of the creed of the whig party in every form of party resolution, convention address, or legislative resolve; and in some cases of democratic resolves. But Gen. Cass, in his Nicholson letter, took the broad ground that the people of every State and every Territory have a right to determine their constitution and laws, and that the relation of the general government towards both States and Territories should be one of complete non-intervention as to the slavery question. On the floor of the Senate he contended that the Wilmot proviso was unconstitutional. This was the principle as to New Mexico and Utah that Mr. Webster advocated. This prevailed, and thus the Compromise of 1850 became added to that of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. The principle recognised in the former, as to legislation for Territories and for States—as to the formation of territorial governments and the admission of States—is this non-intervention principle. The question as to Nebraska will be, shall the 1850 compromise of the slavery question be adhered to and the subject be left to the people of Nebraska, or shall Congress prohibit the introduction of slavery into it?

The bill originally introduced relative to Nebraska was referred to the Committee on Territories. Judge Douglas, from this committee, has reported this bill back to the Senate with important amendments—the main purpose of which is to incorporate the principles established by the compromise measures of 1850 in to it, and thus, so far as it may be practicable, to carry them into operation in the new Territory. The report is brief, clear, concise, and admirable; and we cannot too highly commend it to the attention of all. The circumstances of Nebraska are such, as to local law, as to make it a complete parallel to the causes of New Mexico and Utah; and the action on this bill and report will show who are in favor of the compromise measures of 1850 as a final settlement of the slavery question; and who are for jeoparding the great interests of commerce, the harmony of the confederacy, and even the continuance of the Union, by keeping them open. It is but simple justice to Judge Douglas to say that he has done his duty promptly and judiciously, and in a model of a report, brief and yet full, presented the whole question."

The Philadelphia Argus says:

"This report of Judge Douglas will be hailed with delight and satisfaction in all parts of the Union, evincing, as it does, the earnest intention to abide by the compromise act of 1850 as a final and unalterable settlement of the slavery issue between the States. The mere publication of this 'report and bill,' coming, as they do, endorsed by Judge Douglas, who is known to be a staunch and trusted friend of the national administration, cannot but exert a prominent influence on the public mind. It gives assurance that no more agitation will be allowed upon this question, but that when the people of a Territory shall have made the constitutional arrangements in their own form, and applied to Congress for admission into the Union, their request shall be granted. This will be the light to guide the country in the future; and this is one of the first fruits of that great triumph which resulted in the elevation of the present administration into power, and the vindication of the constitution and the compromise act of 1850. The inaugural and message of General Pierce are paralleled by Judge Douglas in the principles of his report and bill, and thus strengthened, the march of the administration will be steadily on in that path which is lighted by the wisdom of the past, and cheered by the prospects of the future.

The plain and emphatic endorsement of the compromise acts, as a final settlement of the slavery issue, by the Baltimore Convention, and the reunion of the democracy upon that platform, has been practically endorsed by this bill for the establishment of a territorial government for Nebraska; and the country can now see that the promises made by the democracy at the election of Franklin Pierce are, at the earliest moment practicable, to be put into force under the sanction of the national legislature. The wisdom and policy of the administration of General Pierce will receive a practical vindication by the adoption of this report and bill of Judge Douglas, with reference to the territorial government of Nebraska, while that distinguished senator will still further strengthen his position as a statesman and a patriot before the American people. The action of the two houses upon this measure will be looked for with deep interest in all sections of the country, and the passage of the bill hailed with delight as a reaffirmation of those great principles on which the peace and prosperity of the confederacy rest."

What says the Raleigh Register to this important and admirable movement on the part of Judge Douglas? Will that paper continue to speak of him as unsound on the slavery question, or will it adopt the policy of silence, and thus keep the facts from its readers? Why may it not, on a question like this, do justice for once to a political opponent? If it should not, its reasons will be apparent; it will be either because it is opposed to the spread of African slavery, or because it is incapable of looking, in any thing, above party movements and party aims.

CITY ELECTION.

An election will be held in this City, on Monday next, for an Intendant and seven Commissioners. We hear of no opposition to the present worthy Intendant. He will be re-elected, of course.

We trust the new Board will see to it that the laws in relation to slaves are enforced. And we think it would be well to adopt an Ordinance against slaves loitering about and in drinking houses. This is a great and growing evil in the community, and ought to be firmly met and put down.

SMITH AND COLBY AGAIN. We learn that Messrs. Smith and Colby have obtained from the Supreme Court of the United States an injunction upon the President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company, against the sale of their stock in said road, advertised to take place on Wednesday last. Mr. Marshal Jones despatched a deputy to Fayetteville, Tuesday evening, to serve the injunction. We presume that, of course, no sale was made.

☞ Hon. John J. Crittenden was elected United States Senator from Kentucky, on the 11th, by a majority of 23.

OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

We make the following extract from a late number of the Baltimore Clipper—a neutral paper, favorably spoken of by the Raleigh Register and other Whig Journals. Indeed, if the Clipper has any leanings, they are towards Whiggery. Read it:

"OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION. Such indications of disaffection as have appeared in the Democratic ranks in Congress toward the Administration are regarded by certain Whig writers with great glee and rejoicing; but upon what grounds we are not able to determine. We have observed narrowly the conduct of the present Administration, and it is true that we have observed points upon which our disapprobation well might rest; but it is just to say that they have been few, and that the general tenor and important incidents have been such as to challenge our approval and even to imperatively demand our praise. So far as it has been developed, the foreign policy of the Government is just, dignified, pacific and conciliatory. The Message and Reports are the subjects of universal commendation. The topics of the revenue, internal improvements, and the Navy, are so treated as to accord alike with the well established doctrines of the Government and the popular will in relation to them. To nothing, in fact, can we turn our attention and find evidence of serious errors or shortcomings of the executive.

It may be true, that, in the distribution of the spoils of office, the President has not been politic; but what have the Whigs to do with this? The practice of proscription is a scurvy business at best, and no man who pursues it can preserve clean hands. But would the Whigs not pursue it if they had the power? Did they not pursue it when they had the power? President Pierce has done nothing more; and if in doing this he has given offence to a portion of his own party, why should citizens outside of that party rejoice? Why do they wish to embarrass the Administration? Is it to gratify an unworthy and discreditable spirit of hatred and jealousy? If so, it is deeply disgraceful to them. We have hitherto believed the Whig party to be actuated by higher and nobler aims. In the ardor of political contests they have no doubt often erred; but at such times an apology could be found in the excited conflict of views and interests.

But at the present moment no such apology exists. Their opposition to the Administration, as evinced in the readiness with which they seek to affiance themselves with so small a faction of temporarily dissatisfied Democrats, wears the appearance of a "rule or ruin" spirit that has not always guided them. We have yet to see whither it will lead,—if to a continued factious opposition entailing serious evils to the country. But for us, although we do not array ourselves among the friends of the administration, nor covet the fame of its apologists, we are determined to judge it by its measures, and to commend them heartily and fully whenever we believe them to be promotive of the welfare of the republic. This is, in our judgment, the only line of policy that can mark the conduct of a true republican or a genuine patriot."

CONGRESS—MONDAY, JAN. 9.

SENATE.—The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate several communications from the War Department, showing the expenditures of that department, the number of arms made at the national armories during the last fiscal year, &c.

Mr. Benjamin submitted a resolution calling upon the President of the United States for any correspondence that may have taken place between the government of the United States and that of Mexico, respecting the right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec not embraced in the communication made by President Fillmore to the Senate in July, 1852. Mr. B. briefly explained the reason of the resolution; and, at his request, it was considered and adopted.

Mr. Foot submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, in relation to the repeated detention of the mails between the cities of New York and Washington, calling upon the Postmaster General for information as to the causes of such detention, and whether any action of Congress was required in relation to the subject.

The Senate adjourned at an early hour.

The House was not in session to-day.

Union.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Cass moved to postpone till to-morrow the Central American subject, on account of the death of Mr. Muhlenburg, a member from Pennsylvania. Mr. Cass and Mr. Clayton are expected to exhaust the subject.

Mr. Bright introduced a bill granting two millions of acres of various Western railroad companies, for the construction of a continuous line of railway from Lake Erie to New Orleans and Mobile.

Mr. Brodhead pronounced an eulogy on the death of Mr. Muhlenburg; after which the customary resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after eulogies on Mr. Muhlenburg and the customary resolutions, that body adjourned.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On Tuesday last, the 10th, the eighth annual meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held at their office in this City. Col. J. B. G. Roulhac was elected President of the Company; H. D. Turner, Vice President; S. W. Whiting, Treasurer; John C. Partridge, Secretary; and J. Hersman, General Agent. The same Board of Directors was re-elected for the ensuing year.

It is with no inconsiderable gratification that we chronicle the progress and results of this, the pioneer Insurance Company of the State. During the past year they have issued eleven hundred policies, paid about nine thousand dollars for losses; and after paying all expenses, they have exceeding ten thousand dollars in cash on hand, and six hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars in premium notes.

☞ The Federal Whigs of Yadkin County have nominated John A. Gilmer, Esq. for Governor. *They* are willing to support him, white or mixed basis notions and all—but will Eastern Whiggery? Thus far George Davis is several tallies ahead of Mr. Gilmer. We trust our Federal friends will please themselves in the matter. Mr. Davis would run pretty well in Brunswick and along shore, and Mr. Gilmer would get *some* votes in Guilford. In the last campaign the Federalists had a *talking* candidate; we advise them to start a *running* one next time. This advice is, of course, gratis and unsolicited.

WARRENTON FEMALE INSTITUTE. We have received, from a friend, a "Catalogue of the Faculty and Pupils" of this Institute, for 1852-'3. The Faculty consists of Rev. Z. Graves, A. M.—Mrs. E. B. W. Graves—Julius Wilcox—Mrs. S. A. Wilcox—Mrs. V. E. Evans—and Miss M. E. Miller. The number of graduates since 1843, is 49—since 1846, 18. The pupils during 1852-'3, numbered 135. This Institute is in a highly flourishing condition, and is doubtless deserving of the patronage it enjoys.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY. The Senate's Committee on "so much of the President's message and accompanying documents as relates to a national railroad from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean," consists of Mr. Gwin, of California, Chairman—Mr. Bright of Indiana—Mr. Rusk, of Texas—Mr. Douglas, of Illinois—Mr. Bell, of Tennessee—Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts—Mr. Seward, of New York—Mr. Geyer, of Missouri—and Mr. Evans, of South Carolina. A very strong Committee.

☞ The Bank of the Valley of Virginia has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4½ per cent—quarter per cent of which goes as bonus to the State.

The Bank of Virginia, the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, have each declared a dividend of 4½ per cent., out of the profits of the last six months, subject to the usual deduction of ½ per cent. bonus to the State.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Hot Corn.—Life scenes in New York, illustrated, Including the story of Little Katy.—The Ragpicker's daughter.—Wild Maggie, &c., by Solon Robinson.

We cannot always agree with "Horace Greely and his colaborers of the New York Tribune," yet we would bid God speed to every earnest, honest effort to relieve the wretched and degraded mass congregated in our large cities. We trust this attempt to spread their true condition before the world, and to open the eyes of good citizens to the fact that within a stone's throw of their splendid mansions, live human beings sunk in vice and misery, and whom they are bound to seek out and succor, will have due effect. These life scenes, may or may not have occurred as here narrated, but we know that dark as the picture may seem there are still blacker shades not given. The stories are deeply interesting, and whatever we may think of the book it cannot fail to excite and interest, if only for an hour. We hope that it may do more than this and arouse every human heart to feel for the woes of his brother man, wherever he may be found, in necessity and sin.

The Law and the Testimony, by the author of "The Wide, Wide World." New York—Robert Carter & Brothers, 1853, pp. 840.

In answer to the self-proposed question, "what is this big book," the author says: It is a gathering of facts for the purpose of induction. It is a setting together of the mass of Scripture testimony on each of the grand points of Scripture teaching; in the hope that when the whole light of the scattered rays is flung on the matter, the truth may be made manifest." The father of the author, in order to find Sunday-work for his youngest daughter, drew out a schedule of doctrines, and proposed that she and an older sister should examine the whole Scriptures, and arrange under the several heads the passages which serve to sustain or illustrate them. This large and handsome volume is the result. It is evident from the spirit in which the Preface is written, that the young ladies found their task a labor of love, and that they prosecuted it in happy ignorance that it was a work from which a Buxtorf or an Edwards might have shrunk. That it is not a work of critical analysis and discrimination will be taken for granted; but the collection is so copious that the Biblical student will find it a very convenient book of reference. In the preparations of sermons especially, the minister may save much time and labor by having such a work constantly at hand. It will be a far better help than metaphysical or theological discussions of the doctrine he may wish to exhibit.

They can be had at Pomeroy's.

THE STEAMER SAN FRANCISCO.

The anxiety for the safety of this vessel continues unabated. It seems she was spoken the day before she was seen by the Maria Freeman, and that she was nearly in the same longitude on both occasions. This intelligence is deemed favorable, inasmuch as the San Francisco, if she had floated for one day *during* the gale, would probably continue afloat *after* the gale had abated, as it is thought it did after the Maria Freeman had seen her.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The mate of the brig Napoleon, which spoke the San Francisco on the 25th of December, states that the spray, and not the sea, broke over the San Francisco; that part of the hurricane-house was standing forward, and that men were engaged in cutting it away and throwing it overboard, and that smoke was seen issuing from the galley. The San Francisco was on the south side of the gulf stream, drifting out. The captain of the Napoleon thought that the steamer was in less danger than his own vessel.

The following interesting dispatch was received yesterday by the Secretary of the Navy, from Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., owners of the steamer San Francisco:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8.—Mate of the brig Napoleon spoke the steamer San Francisco, Dec. 25th. He gives a consistent and intelligible report, and states that Captain Watkins had plenty of provisions. He had, however, lightened the ship. There were no men at the pumps.

The brig Napoleon was at the nearest point within thirty yards of her, and saw twenty male passengers on deck. The cabin, hurricane-deck forward and wheels were standing. The damages to the steamer were merely in her upper-works, midships. The wheel-houses were gone, but the wheels were entire, and both guards in good order. The mate is sure that the rudder was all right. The foremast was gone above deck, but the mizenmast, (an important fact towards her safety,) was standing. Both smoke-stacks were entirely gone. The hull looks to be in good order. The sea was heavy, with a strong night-breeze from the north-west. As far as could be ascertained the steam-pumps were working.

The steamer was again seen on the 26th December safe, with the drag out forward, and her head to the wind. The damages to her occurred in the gale of Dec. 24, which was intensely severe.

The San Francisco is insured in Wall street for $300,000. It is stated the Government paid $80,000 for the conveyance of the troops to their ports of destination. Among those on board, it is said, are a married daughter of Mr. Everett, and a married daughter of Judge Taney, the wife of Col. Taylor. We learn, also, that two ladies from Wilmington, in this State, were on board—wives of United States officers on their way to California.

SUPREME COURT.

TUESDAY, Jan. 10. The State *vs.* McQueen, from Bladen, was argued by the Attorney General for the State, and Kelly for the defendant. Booe *vs.* Wilson, from Surry, was argued by Miller for defendant.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11. Hamlin *vs.* Mebane, in Equity from Chatham, argued by Moore for the plaintiff, and Phillips and John H. Bryan for defendant. Carroll *vs.* Carroll, in Equity from Davidson, was argued by Jno. H. Bryan for plaintiff, and Winston for defendant. Caffey *vs.* Davis, in Equity from Guilford, was argued by Miller for plaintiff and Morehead for defendant.

Supreme Court Room, Jan. 6.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library, the Chief Justice was appointed Chairman.

Upon motion, it was resolved that the Board will, on the first day of February next, proceed to the appointment of a Librarian.

F. NASH, *Chr'n.*

In addition to those we have heretofore named, we see in attendance from a distance on the Supreme Court, the following gentlemen: Mr. Attorney General Ransom; Col. S. J. Person, of New Hanover; James W. Bryan, Esq. of Craven; S. F. Phillips, Esq. of Orange; J. W. Norwood, Esq., of Orange; Wm. A. Wright, Esq. of New Hanover; J. H. Haughton, Esq. of Chatham; and Hon. Jas. T. Morehead, of Guilford.

THE VETERANS OF 1812. A Convention of the soldiers of the war of 1812, assembled in Philadelphia on Tuesday last. They mustered in great numbers at Independence Hall and the United States' Court room. Flags were displayed on all the public buildings in honor of the assemblage.

DUEL BETWEEN SECRETARY DAVIS AND SENATOR TOOMBS. The telegraphic Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, the same who recently started the Mexican treaty story, says that a challenge has been sent by Col. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Mr. Toombs, United States Senator from Georgia, and been accepted.

Correspondence of the North Carolina Standard.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

FORSYTHE, December, 1853.

"I send you $2 for the Standard the ensuing year. I have been a constant reader of the Standard for fifteen years past—ever since I was a boy. Few of my age can say as much. It should be in the hands of every true Republican. The principles it advocates are truly American. No time-serving policy finds favor in your columns. Your course in relation to that arch-disorganizer, Venable, met the approbation of all good Democrats in this section. As a sentinel on the watchtower you have faithfully performed your duty. Go on—the Democracy in solid phalanx will stand by you."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

RICHMOND Co., Dec., 1853.

"It is needless for me to say any thing in favor of your journal at this time; the opinion I have heretofore expressed is unchanged. You have acted your part well in the past—may it be the same in the future. Though I am absent in person, I am with you in feeling and faith."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

ROCHINGHAM Co., Dec., 1853.

"Enclosed you will find $6 for the Standard. Every man who feels an interest in the welfare of the government ought to read your paper, as it is the true expounder of the Democratic faith, and calculated to enlighten the minds of the people and advance the prosperity of our beloved country."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 1853.

"Your list of subscribers has increased considerably at this office within a short time. Old Johnston will ever be found, I trust, sustaining principles before men."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

EAST FLORIDA, Dec., 1853.

"Your course has met with my entire approbation, as I hope it has with all true Carolina Democrats, of whom I claim to be a descendant. With my congratulations for the past and well wishes for the future, I am yours, &c."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

WARREN Co., Jan. 5, 1854.

"Enclosed you will find $4 in advance for your most valuable Semi-Weekly paper for the ensuing year. I was one of the Warren Democrats that voted for Mr. Venable,; though I condemned his course, still I considered him the strongest man. I cannot believe Mr. Venable could carry this County single-handed for distribution. We looked upon him at one time as being a faithful representative, but, Sir, our confidence is lost for the future."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

NASH Co., Jan. 7, 1854.

"I see the Whigs are moving, and it is high time the Democracy were holding meetings to appoint delegates to the State Convention. I hope there is not a County which will not be represented in the Convention. As for Nash, she is the banner County, and will go for a rigid construction of the Constitution and for the Baltimore platform. By a united rally for our principles there is no doubt of our success."

THE DIPLOMATIC DUELS.

We copy the following from the last Richmond Enquirer:

THE DIPLOMATIC DUEL. We observe a disposition in the Whig press to condemn the conduct of Mr. Soule in his recent difficulty with the French Minister, in advance of any authentic report of the circumstances which provoked the rencountre. We are not surprised at this exhibition of illiberality, but we very much mistake the temper of the public mind if the conduct of Mr. Soule be not approved by the country.

The appointment of Mr. Soule was in the first instance exceedingly distasteful to the Court of Madrid, insomuch that there was some doubt as to his reception. Threats were made by the Spanish press that he would not be suffered to represent this country at the Court of Madrid; but, the apprehension, lest such an act of hostility might provoke the displeasure of our Government, caused the adoption of a more gentle method of rebuke and annoyance. The plan suggested by a Madrid journal was to give Mr. Soule a formal reception, and then, by a system of petty annoyance and contemptuous demeanor, to render his position absolutely intolerable. In pursuance of this design, no doubt, the Duke of Alba availed himself of the occasion of an official reception by the French Minister, to make a disparaging remark in regard to the dress of Mrs. Soule. Fortunately the sneer did not escape the observation of young Soule, who promptly resented the insult in a very emphatic manner. In our judgment, the conduct of Mr. Soule, Jr., is worthy of especial commendation. He did right to chastise the titled minion for the insult to his mother; and it was proper that the punishment should be as public as the offence. The wife of an American Minister is equal in rank to the highest of Spanish dames, while in every thing that imparts dignity and respect to the character of woman, she is as much superior to them as her country is superior to the corrupt and decayed Monarchy to Spain. The outrage upon Mrs. Soule could have occurred at no other Court in Europe; at no other Court would the respect due to her sex and her position have been so basely violated. Where virtue is utterly wanting in woman, it is impossible to look for chivalry in man. At a Court, the presiding spirit of which indulges in all the scandalous excesses of illicit love, we will look in vain either for refinement of sentiment or courtesy in manners. While the Queen of Spain parades her paramour in public, we must endure the rudeness of such titled blackguards as the Duke of Alba.

It was due, if not to the claim of personal honor, at least to the insulted dignity of his country, that young Soule should resent the rudeness of the Spanish Duke. The promptness and spirit which he displayed in his treatment of the case are worthy of all commendation.

We can very readily imagine in what manner Mr. Soule the elder became involved in a difficulty with the French Minister. No doubt the Marquis de Turgot thought to propitiate the favor of his master by resenting the wrongs of his mistress' brother. As the difficulty occurred at his house, a pretext was not wanting for complaint of the conduct of Mr. Soule, Jr., but Mr. Soule, Sr., would submit to no censure of his son, and thus, in all probability, he was provoked by the French Minister.

The particulars of the duel are given thus in a letter from Madrid:

"The duel between Mr. Soule and the Marquis de Turgot, took place with pistols at twenty paces, the parties meeting at Chamartin, a league from Madrid, at half-past eleven. The first fire took place without effect. On the second fire M. de Turgot was shout through the leg, near the knee; he was immediately removed home in his carriage, and bore the injury pretty well. The leg is now a good deal swollen, but as it appears that the knee-cap was not touched, and no principal artery wounded, it is trusted that his state is not one of danger. Mr. Soule was not wounded."

Mr. Perry, Secretary of the American Legation, was one of the seconds of young Soule, in his duel with the Duke of Alba. They fought with swords, but without either being wounded and it ended in the seconds drawing up a minute of the proceedings as having been conducted in a manner satisfactory to the honor and reputation of both parties. It was also agreed that the letters which had passed between them should be mutually withdrawn."

THE SPRING ELECTIONS. The Whigs of North Carolina, are holding meetings in different sections of the State, preparing for the Spring Elections. As their's is a hopeless cause, it will require great efforts on their part to make any show of opposition to the Democracy.

The Democracy, as heretofore, will move on smothly and slowly, sweeping every thing before them. They are in no great hurry to commence the canvass; but when once commenced, the work will be executed, and Whiggery will receive a shock, the effects of which, it will never be able to recover from in North Carolina. It is already down; but in the Spring it will receive its final quietus.

Halifax Republican.

The Louisville Courier publishes a list of seventeen merchants of that city who import their goods and wares direct from foreign countries.

☞ A farmer friend, says the Salisbury Banner, has handed us a letter in reply to one he addressed to Prof. Phillips, of Chapel Hill, making some enquiries about the analysis of soils. As the substance of the letter will probably be of interest to farmers generally, we make the following extracts from it.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. Dec. 28, 1853.

My Dear Sir: In reply to your enquiries I regret I have so little satisfactory to state. Prof. Hedrick will certainly attend most exclusively for a while to the analysis of soils and minerals. But the public must wait till he gets here and is properly fixed to attend to their wants. There is no proper analytical Laboratory here at present, and never has been. All of its apparatus must be brought on and set up, and its machinery worked till it gets smooth. Perhaps you have seen those analyses, by Prof. Hedrick, which were published a week or two since in the Register and in the Standard; they promise well for the accuracy and intelligence which will characterize his work, and for his usefulness to North Carolina. You will be advised when Prof. H. is ready to serve his fellow-citizens, and of the terms on which these analyses will be afforded. The Trustees have not yet fully organized the departments in our new school of Science, as applied to the arts; but we must all hope that every interest in the old North State will receive fresh vigor from its workings. By the way, Prof. Hedrick's father is a resident in Rowan. The old man has a gifted son.

Yours Respectfully,

CHARLES PHILLIPS.

[Special Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

A Credit for Duties on Rail Road Iron Proposed by Mr. Clingman—Its Beneficial Operation—Unjust Tax on the Community to Benefit the Ironmongers—The Bronson Resolution laid on the Table.

WASHINGTON, Jan 4, 2854.

The subject of the importation of rail road iron, either free of duty or of giving a credit for the duties upon it, is one of more importance than is generally supposed. It is attracting and deserves attention. Whilst most of the railroads at the North are completed, those of the South are just now in progress. The South begins to realize that all such improvements are necessary to its prosperity and real power. Previous to 1842, rail road iron was imported free of duty, and it was during this period that most of the Northern roads were made. They had all the advantage of the cheapness of iron. Now, the onerous duty operates as a severe tax upon Southern improvements for the benefit of a few ironmongers.

Mr. Clingman of North Carolina is the author of this measure of relief, and it is one of several substantial points of Southern policy. This bill proposes to give a credit of four years for the duties, with security for their payment. This bill failed to pass the last Congress but by a single vote. Mr. Clingman, several days ago, introduced it again, and it was favorably received by the House, who refused to lay it on the table, and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It was, in substance, brought up again yesterday by Mr. Churchwell of Tennessee, and will eventually pass.

As an instance of the operation of things as they are, the Raleigh and Gaston Company purchased, in England, iron for their road, and were obliged to pay between $70,000 or 80,000 as a duty or tax before they were allowed to bring it in. Being pressed in their means, they asked that they should be permitted to give bonds, with good security, to pay this duty in one, two, three or four years. They also proposed that the Government should retain the money, which it is to pay them for carrying the mails, which would be more than sufficient to pay the debt. This is but one instance of many at the South. As other parts of the country have had, previous to 1842, the benefit of no duty, it is but fair, that the others should have at least the benefit of a credit. The proposition is entirely just in itself, and in its operation would be productive of general good.

Mr. Perkins of Louisiana, yesterday proposed to admit rail road iron free of duty. To this, we must come at last, for free trade doctrines strengthen every day with the growing intelligence of the country. But the public is not yet prepared for them entirely. The proposition of Mr. Clingman is a practical approximation to them, and secures a recognition of the principle, independently of its other benefits.

The whole system, a part of which is the heavy duty on iron, is an unjust one. It is weakening, and must eventually entirely disappear advancing truth and experience. To protect our manufacturers in their infancy, may have been proper. From the war of 1812, for a period of nearly forty years, the manufactures have enjoyed abundant protection, at the expense of the community. They even now enjoy the advantage of thirty per cent. duties. If they cannot, after the strengthening of forty years of nurture and growth, still exist without support, it is not our fault. But the manufacturing interest is abundantly flourishing, and if it suffers from any thing, it is from excessive protection.

The practical working of the iron-protection is exactly this: There are but three establishments in the United States where rail-road iron is made, and the duty upon it is for their protection; and this impost is a virtual tax upon the South and West, and all other interests of the country, for their benefit. This is hardly just; and yet by the force of lobbying and of money, it is kept up. A proper examination of these matters should and will put an end to such injustice.

The resolution offered yesterday in the House by Mr. Cutting of New York, about Mr. Bronson's removal, was to-day laid on the table. Congress should care very little who hold the offices, provided they be men of fair character and of capability.

FAIRFAX.

Destructive fire at Portland.

PORTLAND, Jan. 8. The custom house at this place was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. It was occupied, besides, by the post office, reading room, Atlantic Bank, United States court, Natural History Society, Bailey's book store, and other tenants. Everything in the post office was saved, but the contents of the custom-house, the splendid collection of the Natural History Society, Judge Ware's valuable library, the reading room, and court-room were entirely destroyed. The loss is heavy and falls chiefly on the government. The building was formerly the exchange, and was sold to the government for $129,000.

Fire.

READING, (Pa.,) January 9. The Railroad depot and machine shop, at this place, were destroyed by fire this morning—loss $500,000.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The fire at the depot this morning consumed the machine shops, boiler shops, and other buildings besides, nine locomotives were much injured. The place will be repaired in time for spring business, and the road not interrupted.

The New York Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9. The total loss by the New York fire is half a million dollars—insurance $250.000.

Boston Affairs.

BOSTON, JAN. 10. The schooner Rockingham took fire and was burnt at the wharf to-day. The vessel was sunk; her cargo of rosin was destroyed.

The revenue cutter Morris, sailed to-day in search of the steamer San Francisco.

The Legislature has elected Washburn, Whig Governor.

New York Affairs.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10. The steamer Union and sloop of war Decatur sailed to-day in search of the steamer San Francisco.

The clipper ship Yankee Blade arrived to-day from San Francisco.

In New York, flour has advanced 6 cents per barrel since last week. Grain is firmer.

Fire in Detroit.

DETROIT, Jan. 10. A fire broke out in this city to-day, destroying some half a dozen houses, and the Presbyterian Church. Loss $35,000.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10. Flour and grain are firm at former prices.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11. Corn had advanced two cents per bushel, and flour six cents per barrel.

For the Standard.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

MR. HOLDEN: I observe that a number of prominent Democrats have been spoken of for Governor. This is gratifying, as it shows that we have our full share of able, competent and reliable men. We cannot hope, Sir, to obtain such a candidate as David S. Reid was; but it is our duty to come as near it as we can.

Allow me, with all respect for others, to present the name of SAMUEL J. PERSON, of New-Hanover. He is confessedly one of the most promising men of his age in the State—he has seen service in the State Legislature, where he took and maintained a high stand—he is popular personally from Moore county down through all the Cape Fear country; and he is an unflinching advocate of Free Suffrage, and indeed eminently sound on all State and National issues. I should be much pleased to see him nominated; but if not, I will support the nominee, whoever he may be, as all good Democrats should do.

A DEMOCRAT.

Further from California.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6. The steamer El Dorado reached her wharf about 4 o'clock. Her dates are to the 16th ult. from San Francisco.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan, Nicaragua, with similar dates from California, has also arrived. She brings 100 passengers, and reports that the steamship Star of the West sailed from San Juan on the 1st instant for New York, with 300 passengers and $2,000,000 in gold.

The principal feature in the California papers is the account of the proceedings of the Sonora fillibusters. On the 2d of December Mr. Walker and his party made an excursion from San Diego, where they arrived on the day previous to capture the governor or to forage. They were attacked by the Mexicans and beaten, with the loss of twelve or fourteen men. They then fled and took refuge in a house at Ensensba, where, at latest accounts, they were beseiged by several hundred Mexicans, who cut off their boats, and prevented their reaching the Caroline, which was anchored near by.

The barque Oneta sailed from San Francisco on the 13th, with two hundred and fifty fillibusteros and a large supply of ammunition for the assistance of the Walker expedition. The authorities made no attempt to stop her. It is reported that others are shortly to follow.

The machinery and part of the mails of the Winfield Scott were entirely lost, but the ship had not, at latest dates, broken up.

The Pacific railroad surveying expedition was busy in the South. The mining accounts are very favorable. Large quantities of rain had fallen, and the rivers were high. The British ship Jenny Lind was lost going out of the harbor of San Francisco, on the 11th of December. Some difficulty had occurred in the fire department of San Francisco, and about 300 members had resigned.

THE MARKETS. The San Francisco Herald says: "Nearly every department of trade is dull, in consequence of continued heavy importations, and a limited demand from the interior. Flour was dull, with small sales of Gallego and Haxall, at $14 a $15. Pork had declined to $19 a $20 for mess.

Arrival of the Steamer George Law and Star of the West.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9. The steamers George Law and Star of the West arrived here this morning, from Aspinwall. The George Law brings 250 passengers and $440,000 in gold dust; the Star of the West, $1,300,000 in gold, and 450 passengers.

The California news by these steamers is no later than that already received via New Orleans by El Dorado and Daniel Webster.

A battle took place between the foreign party and Walker's gang, in lower California. Twelve Americans were killed. Col. Walker was still President of the republic of Lower California.

MARRIED,

In this City, on the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M., by the Rev. Dr. Lacy, Mr. James C. N. Bonner to Miss Elizabeth Ashley, daughter of the late William Ashley.

In the vicinity of Eagle Rock, Wake county, on the 27th Dec., by Wm. Hood, Esq., John Earp, Esq., to Miss Parthenia Medlin, daughter of Kinchin Medlin, Esq.

On the 3rd of January, 1854, in the vicinity of Wakefield, Wake county, by Wm. H. Hood, Esq., John Fason, Esq., to Miss Mary Riley, daughter of Mrs. Mary Riley, all of Wake

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, FRANKLIN COUNTY. SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, Fall Term, A. D. 1853. MARY UPPERMAN vs. JAMES H. UPPERMAN.—Petition for Divorce.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that notice has been duly issued to James H. Upperman, to appear at Fall Term of the said Court, A. D. 1853, and by the return of the Sheriff of the County of Franklin aforesaid, that he, the said Sheriff, delivered the said notice at the last residence of the said James H. Upperman, in the County of Franklin aforesaid, in due time; and the said James H. Upperman failing to appear and answer as he was required to do, was solemnly called out on his said notice by the said Sheriff; and it also appearing to the satisfaction of the said Court, that the said James H. Upperman is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard and Louisburg News for three months, for James H. Upperman to appear before the Honorable Judge, at the Court to be held for the County of Franklin, at the Court-house, in the town of Louisburg, on the Second Monday after the Fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and tried accordingly.

Witness Rhetorick R. S. Lawrence, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in the Town of Louisburg, the Second Monday after the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1853.

R. R. S. LAWRENCE, Clerk Sup. Court.

Jan. 7, 1854. [Pr. adv. $8.] 17—w3m.

80 TO 90 NEGROES FOR SALE.—HAVING determined to change my residence and pursuits, I will, on TUESDAY, the 21st FEBRUARY ensuing, sell at Public AUCTION, from 80 to 90 Negroes, embracing Men, Women, Boys and Girls. There are among them many valuable House-Servants, Mechanics, and Field-Hands of both sexes. The sale will take place at my residence, Eight Miles West from WARRENTON and Two from RIDGEWAY DEPOT, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, commencing at 1 o'clock, and continuing from day to day till all are sold.

Terms—Credit till the 1st December, 1854, for approved bonds, bearing interest from date. Cash payments allowed if desired by purchasers.

GEO. D. BASKERVILLE.

Warren County, N. C., 7th Jan., 1854. 17—4w.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Charleston Courier, Savannah Republican, Memphis Eagle, New Orleans Picayune, and Mississippian, Jackson, will please copy the above four weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, LIVING Seven Miles Southwest form Raleigh, on Thursday, the 5th January, one SMALL SORREL HORSE, with Blaze or White Face, Blind in one eye and a little small White Spots on one side. Was seen last in Raleigh on same day he left. Any person giving me any information, so that I can get him again, will be suitably rewarded.

WILLIAM N. HUNTER.

January 9th, 1854. 17—1t.pd.

**GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday), ... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, *High Street and Pierce's Wharf,*
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

GOLDSBORO' DRUG STORE.—VAUGHAN & MOORE, Druggists and Apothecaries, Goldsboro', N. C., wish to impress upon the minds of the citizens not only of Wayne county, but the whole of this portion of the State, that they have on hand, and are daily receiving one of the largest and most select stocks of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered for sale in North Carolina. They call attention to the following catalogue, which, though imperfect in itself, will convey a faint idea of their assortment, viz:

Drugs and Chemicals.

30 lbs. Acetic Acid,
5 " Benzoic "
10 " Citric "
23 oz. Hydrocyanic do.
5 Carboy's Sulphuric do.
3 " " Nitric do.
3 " " Muriatic do.
20 lbs. Sulphuric Aether,
5 Carboy's Spts Nitre,
4 Boxes Tartaric Acid,
5 Carboy's Aqr. Ammonia,
2 do Spts do
50 lbs. Carbonate, do
25 " Liq Ammonia,
5 " Tartar Emetic,
5 " Pulv. Animonialis,
6 " Golder Sulphurat do
25 " Blue Mass,
10 " Sub Nit Bismuth,
25 " Calomel (Opt.)
25 " Gum Camphor,
200 " Chloride Lime,
20 " Choloform,
50 " Peruvian Bark,
6 oz. Elaterium (Clut.)
20 Rolls Emp. Adhesive,
All Kinds of Extracts and Confections,
50 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne
10 " Fowler's Solution,
25 " Goulard's Ext. Lead,
10 " Iodine,
10 " Iodine Potassae,
10 " Cirate Iron,
20 oz. do do and Qui.
20 " Lactate do
50 " Balsam Copaiba,
100 " Quinine,
10 doz. Saidlets Powders,
100 gals Castor Oil,
100 " Flor Sulphur,
20 lbs. Opium, [Turky]
Shakers Herbs,
50 " Gum Arabic
25 " do Assafoetida,
1 Bale Senna Alix,

Patent Medicine.

60 doz. Mexican Mustang Liniment,
24 " Hoofland's German Bit.
A large supply of Drs. Jayne's and Rose's Medicines kept constantly on hand,
1 gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
24 doz. Brown's Essence of Jam Ginger,
12 doz. Horseman's Hope,
12 " Carter's Spanish Mix.
6 " Gray's Ointment,
" Green Mountain do.
A large supply of Greaf-enberger Medicines.
R. R. R. Remedies and in fact almost every kind of Patent Medicine that can be called for.

Paints, Oils, &c.

125 kegs Pure White Lead
90 " Extra do.
40 " No 1 do
25 " Zinc Paint,
1 bbl. Drop Black,
1000 Yellow Ochre,
2 casks Spanish Brown,
2 " Venetian Red,
5 kegs Red Lead,
5 " Litharge,
100 lbs. Putty.
50 lbs. Chrome Green Dry and in Oil,
50 " Chrom Yellow do.
25 " Prussian Blue,
4 bbls. Linseed Oil,
1 " Copal Varnish,
10 cans Coach do.
1 bbl. Japan do.
1 " Black do.
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Glass Ware, &c.

50 gross Vials, assorted,
5 crates, 3 hhds. of Drug-gists shop Furniture.
125 boxes French and American Window Glass,

Perfumery, &c.

We have a very large assortment of Perfumery and Toilet articles, which we will sell very low.

We would say to all Physicians who wish to replenish their stock, that they may confidently rely upon getting the best of articles, as the whole of our assortment was purchased under the immediate supervision of the senior partner of the firm, (who as a Druggist, is second to none in the State,) with especial reference to their purity, medicinal action, and adaptation to the purposes required, and also with the utmost regard to their meeting the approval of customers and consumers. Having said this much, we make our bow to the public, whom we hope to be able to call a generous one.

AMARIAH B. VAUGHAN,
JOHN SWANN MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 18, 1853. 100—3m.

HAIR DYE.—Do you admire the Raven's wing,
To suit your wish I'm just the thing,
But not to write a length puff,
To give black hair I'm just the stuff.
Apply it when you go to bed,
Next morn you'll scarcely know your head,
And when with joy you rise next morn,
You'll give your thanks to Moore & Vaughan.

We have on hand a large lot of Hair Dye, which we warrant to turn gray or red hair to a glossy black. All of you who have gray hair or red whiskers will please call and have them dyed at VAUGHAN & MOORE'S.
Goldsboro' Oct. 16. 100—

JUST RECEIVED.—100 ounces SulphateQuinine,
10 ounces Ferriet Quinine Citras,
6 " Sulphate Morphine,
4 " Acetate "
4 " Valorianate "
2 " Veratria,
20 " Iron by Hydrogen,
50 pounds Blue Mass,
35 " Calomel, (Opt.)
10 " Syrup Iodide Iron, (P. & W.'s
All of which will be sold low, by
VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Apothecaries and Druggists.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, AND WINDOW GLASS. We keep constantly on hand a very large stock of all kinds of Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., which we will sell as low as can be bought in the State.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 100—

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125 OZS. QUININE.—We have made arrangements with Messrs. Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Dennis to receive their Quinine regularly, and are able to sell it lower than it can be bought in the State elsewhere. VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists and Apothecaries.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 101—

WE HAVE RECEIVED 5 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda, 2 Bales Lamp Black, 1 Bale Hops—crop 1852, 500 lbs. Putty. All of which are warranted of the best quality. For sale in quantities to suit, by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHENE.—A supply of the best Burning Fluid and Camphene for sale low for Cash, by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—We are in receipt of one of the largest and most extensive assortments of Perfumery and Fancy Articles ever brought to North Carolina. All of which will be sold very low by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

GRAY'S OINTMENT.—A supply of Gray's genuine Ointment for sale very low by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 101—

A LARGE supply of Castor Oil, Cream of Tartar, Cooking Soda, Pink Root, Sulphur, Salt Petre, Nut Megs, Mace, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Annatto Camphire, Cinnamon, &c. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

GUM AND CORDIAL DROPS.—Fig, Marsh Mallow, Jujube and Liverwort paste, of various flavors just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY; Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ $80,000 to $100,000 worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Galter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[Between Messrs. Pomeroy and Porter's Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shotbags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principio Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.

F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—Scotin's Bards, illustrated; Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols., royal, 8 vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Pivero, translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grates History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theological Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo.; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New World, Impressions of America, by Frederika Bremer; The Behaviour Book, by Miss Sealie; Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton; The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion, by Charles Scott, A. M.; Bleak House, by Charles Dickens; Gustavus Lindorme, or, "Lead us not into temptation," by Emilie F. Carlen; The Daughter at School, by Rev. Jno. Todd, D. D.; The Old House by the River; Temperance Tales and Hearth Stone reveries, by T. W. Brown.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

RELIGIOUS WORKS.—THE DOCTRINE OF the Holy Eucharist, by Robert Isaac Wilberforce, A. M. Pilate and Herod, a tale illustrative of the early history of the Church of England, in the province of Maryland, by Rev. Harvey Stanley.

Twenty-five Village Sermons, by Charles Kingsley, Jr. History of the Apostolic Church, by Philip Schaff.

Genius and Faith, by W. G. Scott.

Life and Lectures of Father Gavazzi.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPERior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh.*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. De Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville, J. G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensboro', } of Raleigh.
John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Bonner, Salem, J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, } *Executive Committee.*
Jno. R. Williams, }
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ranein, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garrett, Jed. H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnell, Greensborough. E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough. W. P. Moore, Newbern. H. H. Burwell, Henderson. J. L. Bridgers. Tarborough. Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *General Agent.*
Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown. William A. Wright, Wilmington. Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College. John I. Shaver, Salisbury. John H. Cook, Fayetteville. J. J. Biggs, Raleigh. Robert E. Troy, Lumberton. Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*
8—1y.
December 12th, 1853.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary,* or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 16th, 1853. 43—tf.

HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENtlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his FALL STOCK, which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand:

LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze ditto, ditto.
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippprs,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Finding Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

TO THE TRADE.—TO HIS OLD CUSTOMERS he returns his sincere thanks, and hopes by the inducements here offered, to retain their patronage, and also secure the patronage of all who desire good work and good materials. "Small profits and quick sales," is my motto.

HENRY PORTER,
Sign of the "Big Boot."
Fayetteville Street.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT!—THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the community at large, that his MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in full blast—supplied with the very best Workmen, and a plentiful stock of No. 1 Lemoine Calf-Skins, as well as every thing else requisite to make the finest Boots, Shoes, &c., that can be made, and will warrant his work not to be surpassed any where.

☞ Repairing strictly attended to.

Call at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 183. 89—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer in Bent Fellocs, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.

M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1852 81—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle,* and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.

OFFICERS.

President—Ralph Gorrell,
Vice-President—Lyndon Swaim,
Secretary and Treasurer—Edwin Watson, M. D.,
Attorney—John A. Gilmer,
Examining Physician—D. W. Bevan, M. D.;
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

☞ Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. Perry.)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, ... $400
10 " " " 485
12 " " " 595
14 " " " 585
15 " " " 615
16 " " " 650
20 " " " 695
25 " " " 750
30 " " " 850
35 " " " 900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dinity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 20th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States, the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
80 Kegs Nails and Brads.
J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES, BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, July 21, 1853. 71—

IRISH POTATOES.—10 BARRELS SUPERIOR quality, for table use, just received and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carol